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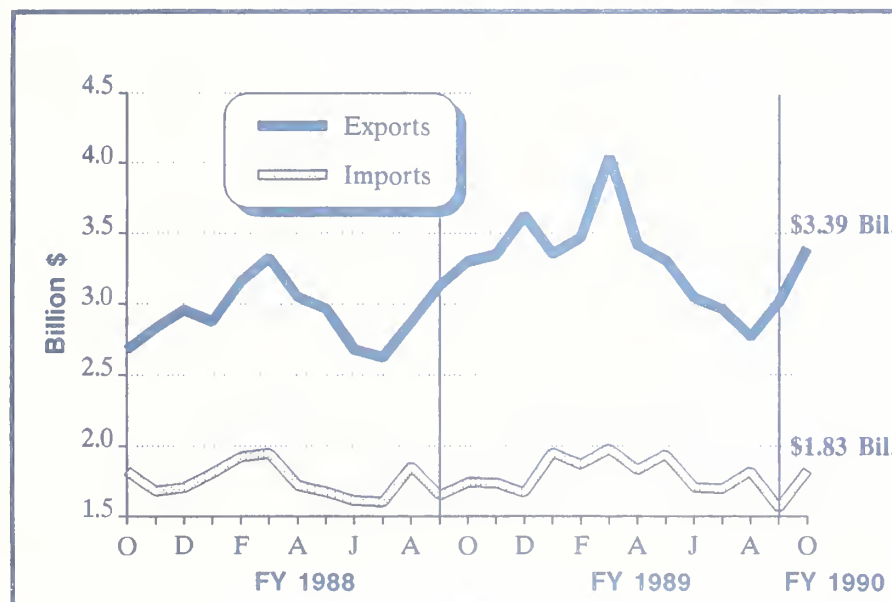


AGRICULTURAL TRADE HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

December 1989

Fiscal 1990 Begins on Strong Note, October Exports Rise to \$3.4 Billion



October's trade report was positive for the agricultural sector. Trade data released by the Commerce Department on December 15 indicated that aggregate agricultural exports totaled \$3.39 billion, up \$95 million from year-ago levels and up \$380 million from September.

However, export performance was varied at the individual commodity level. Notable export value gains were recorded in cotton, field crop seeds, soybeans, unmanufactured tobacco, pork products, horticultural products, and wood products. But these were partially offset by significant value losses for a number of other commodities. Among these were corn, wheat flour, soybean meal, soybean oil, eggs, dairy

products, live animals, variety meats, and animal hides and skins.

At \$718 million, the European Community (EC) was the leading U.S. market for farm exports in October, followed by Japan at \$668 million and Mexico at \$317 million. This is the first month since January that U.S. sales to the EC have shown a year-to-year increase and the first month since February that sales to the EC have exceeded those to Japan.

Agricultural imports also advanced in October. Imports for the month totaled \$1.83 billion, compared with \$1.74 billion a year ago and \$1.56 billion for September. Both competitive and noncompetitive imports registered a 5-percent increase from year ago levels. The largest import

gains came from the EC and Mexico, with sales from both sources advancing by more than \$50 million from a year earlier.

The agricultural trade surplus for October came to \$1.57 billion, up \$12 million from last October's balance and up \$117 million from September.

October trade figures mark the beginning of the 1990 fiscal year. Initial USDA estimates put fiscal 1990 agricultural exports at \$38 billion, down \$1.7 billion from fiscal 1989's final trade figures. Lower prices for most grains and oilseeds account for much of the expected value decline. Export volume is forecast to remain near its fiscal 1989 level.

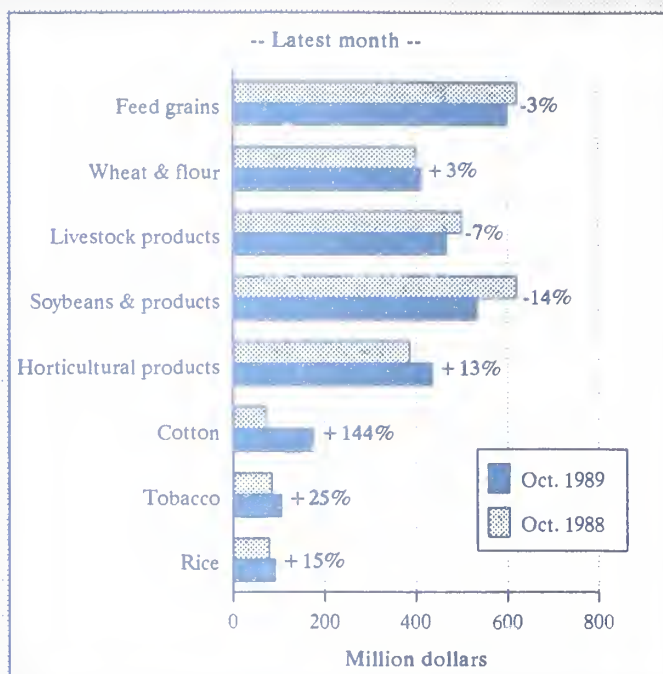
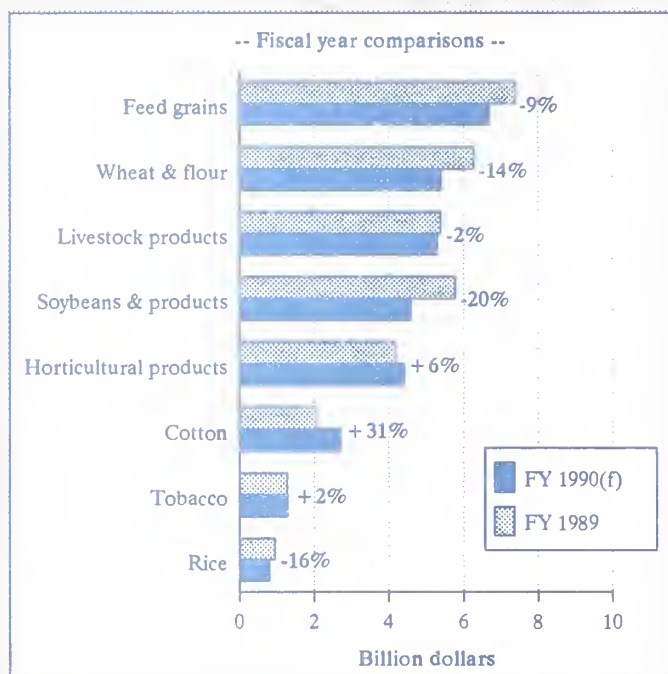
Agricultural imports are forecast at \$21 billion, down \$500 million from 1989 levels. The agricultural trade surplus is expected to total \$17 billion.

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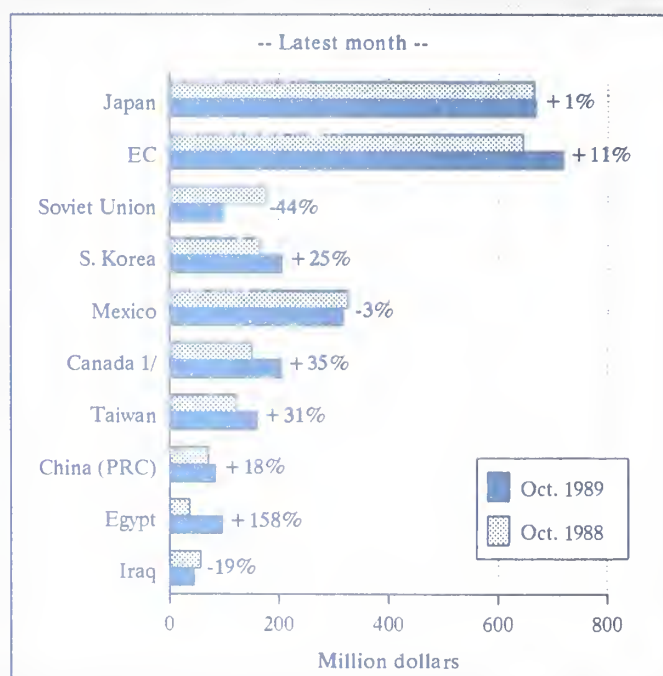
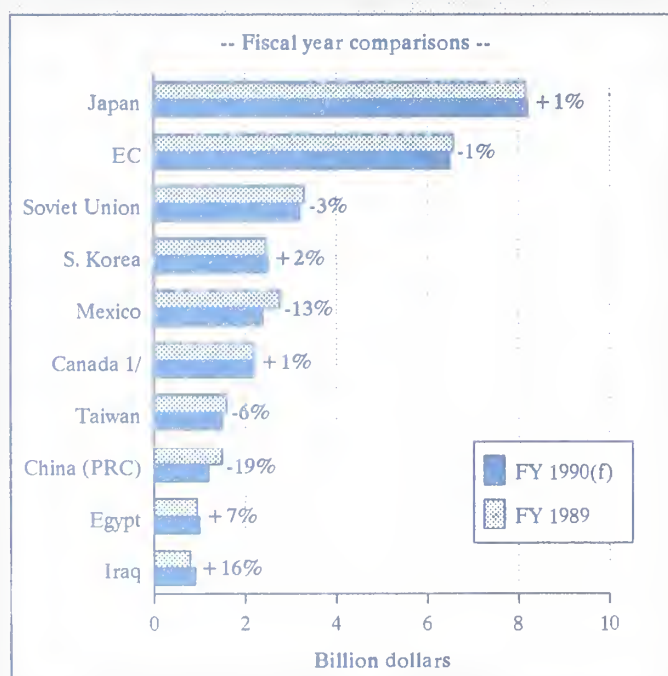
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U.S. Agricultural Export Summaries, Fiscal Year Comparisons and Latest Month

Product Summary



Top Ten Markets Summary



Note: Percentages are computed as the change from a year ago.

1/ U.S. agricultural exports to Canada are underreported by about \$1 billion a year and officially recognized by both Governments.

Commodity Highlights

October's trade report showed export gains in both value and volume from year-ago levels at the aggregate level. Aggregate agricultural export value advanced 3 percent, to \$3.39 billion, while export volume rose 12 percent, to 12.7 million tons. (See table on page 13 for commodity detail and page 2 for graphic depiction of trends in trade).

Wheat and flour exports began the year with a 3-percent increase in value and a 6-percent decline in volume from October 1988. This trend is explained by tight U.S. supplies and high prices. Shipments for the month came to \$412 million and 2.5 million tons. Top markets were Egypt, China, Japan, South Korea, and Pakistan. The USDA forecast for wheat and flour indicates that volume will drop by 4.7 million tons (12 percent) in fiscal 1990. However, smaller supplies are expected to keep U.S. wheat prices near last year's levels.

October's trend for *feed grains* was the reverse of that for wheat and flour, with volume rising by 11 percent and value falling by 3 percent. Underlying this trend is lower corn prices following a large U.S. harvest and increased corn shipments. Corn exports for the month rose 2 percent in volume but fell 13 percent in value. Leading markets were Japan, Mexico, the Soviet Union, Taiwan, and South Korea. These figures are in line with the 1990 outlook for feed grain exports, which are expected to rise 2.5 million tons in volume but decline \$200 million in value.

Export performance for *soybeans and soybean products* was mixed. While soybeans posted a healthy increase in both value and volume, soybean products (meal and oil) registered sizable declines for the month. This was due to significant increases in bulk soybean shipments

Aggregate agricultural export value advanced 3 percent, to \$3.39 billion, while export volume rose 12 percent, to 12.7 million tons.

to the EC and Taiwan and substantial declines in soybean product shipments to Japan, Mexico, and South Korea. The 1990 forecast for soy products calls for an 11-percent increase in bulk soybean shipments and a 2-percent decline in soybean product shipments. Lower prices are expected to result in export value declines for both soybeans and soybean products.

U.S. *cotton* exports started the year in dramatic style. October's trade report showed cotton sales rising 144 percent in value and 113 percent in volume from last October's levels. The large gains are attributable to rising consumption and tight worldwide exportable supplies. Top markets included Japan, the EC, South Korea, Indonesia, and Bangladesh. Cotton exports are forecast to rise to \$2.7 billion and 1.7 million tons in fiscal 1990.

Unmanufactured tobacco exports also started the year on a strong note, rising 25 percent in value and 20 percent in volume from a year ago. Large increases were recorded in burley shipments to West Germany and Turkey and flue-cured leaf shipments to West Germany, Turkey, South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan. The fiscal 1990 forecast for unmanufactured tobacco of \$1.3 billion is up marginally from 1989.

After robust export performance in fiscal 1989, U.S. rice exports continued to expand into fiscal 1990. October's trade figures showed rice sales advancing by 15 percent in value and 12 percent in volume from last October. Leading markets were

the EC, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and Turkey. The 1990 forecast for U.S. rice exports calls for a \$150 million decline in export value and a 500,000-ton drop in export volume, as export sales are expected to slow later in the year.

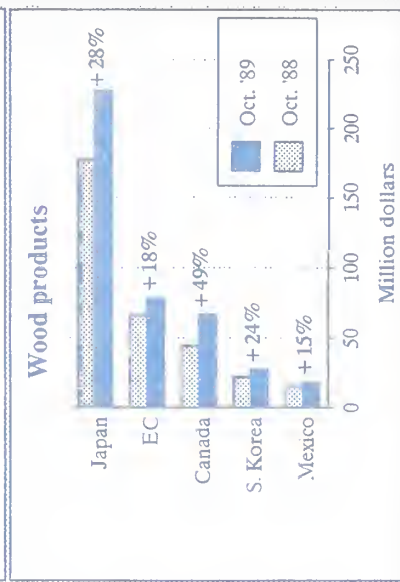
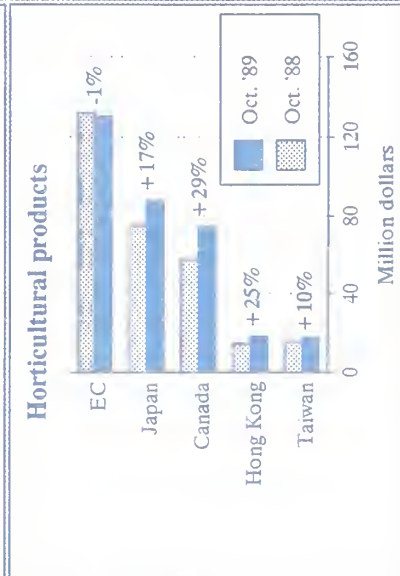
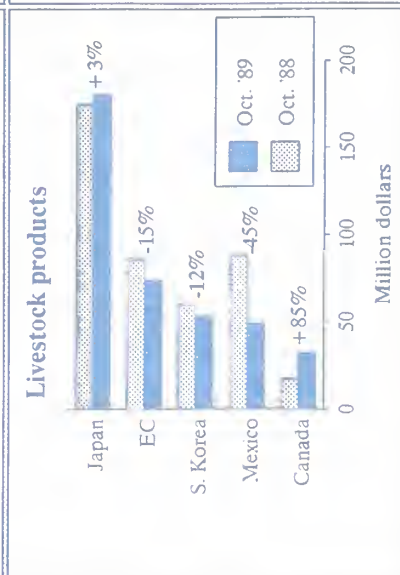
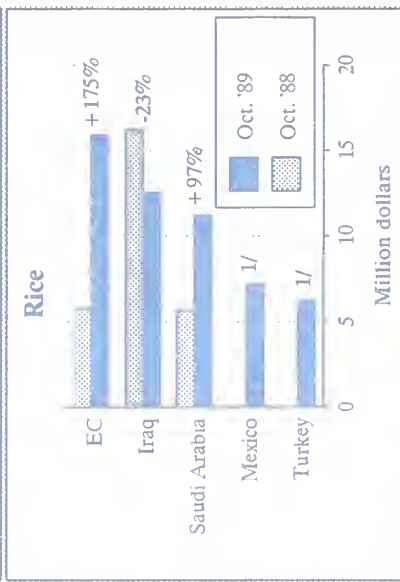
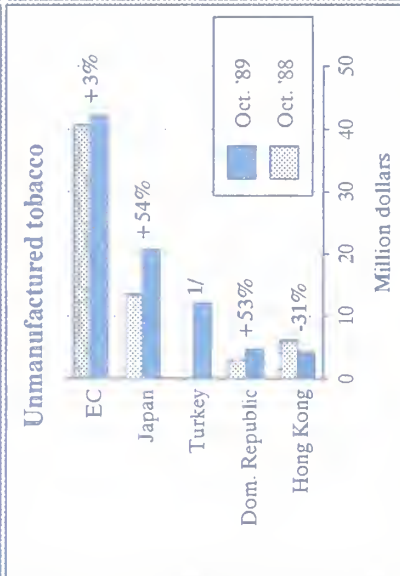
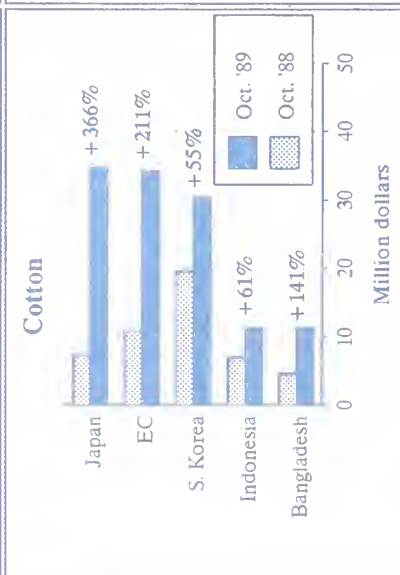
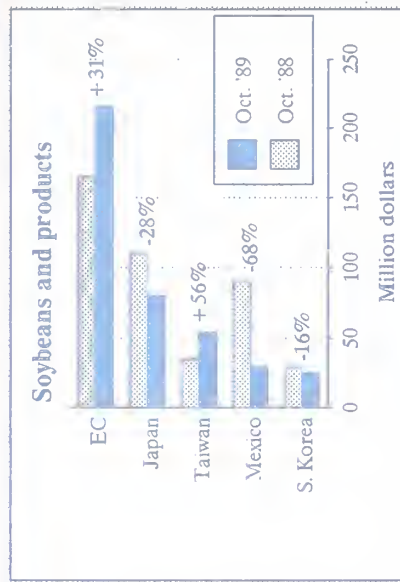
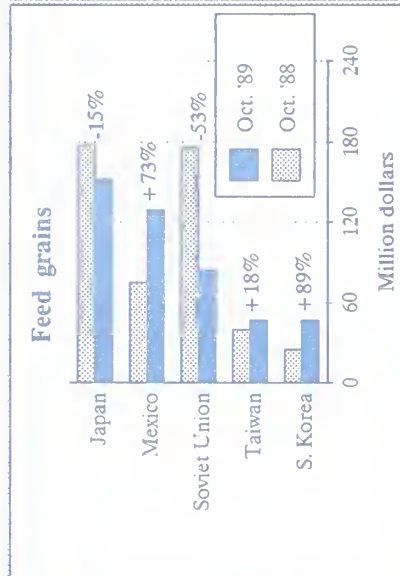
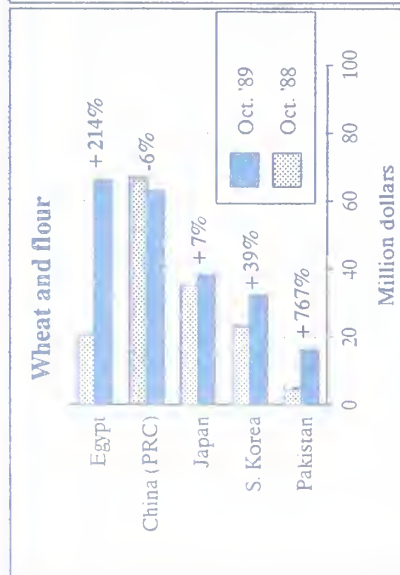
Although the tonnage of U.S. *live-stock* exports in October rose 23 percent from a year ago, export value fell 7 percent due to significant reductions in products not measured on a metric ton equivalent basis. These included live animals, hides and skins, and furskins. The volume increase was due to sales gains in red meats and animal fats. Leading markets were Japan, the EC, and South Korea. Livestock exports are expected to dip slightly in fiscal 1990, to \$5.3 billion.

Nearly all *horticultural product* exports advanced in October. This resulted in an overall value increase of 13 percent from last October and an overall volume gain of 18 percent. The largest gains were recorded in fresh fruits and vegetables and nursery products. The EC was the top market, followed by Japan, Canada, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Strong demand for horticultural products in many of these same countries (especially Asian countries) is expected to push exports within this product sector to a record \$4.4 billion in 1990.

U.S. *wood product* exports continued to surge in October, rising 24 percent from year ago levels. Japan remained the leading market, trailed by the EC, Canada, South Korea, and Mexico. No official export forecast are available for wood products since they are not currently counted in the total agricultural trade figures.

For more information, contact David Pendulum at (202) 382-1294.

Top Five Markets for Major U.S. Commodities, October Comparisons



Note: Percentages are computed as the change from fiscal 1988 to fiscal 1989.
1/ Negligible exports reported during comparable period last year.

Bulk and Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Exports Continue Their Growth Trend Into Fiscal Year 1990

Agricultural exports for the first month of fiscal year 1990 began in much the same manner they ended fiscal year 1989, with modest growth in the bulk and consumer-oriented categories and a decline in the intermediate category.

Bulk commodity exports for the month of October totaled \$1.87 billion compared with last year's monthly total of \$1.7 billion, an increase of 10 percent. The most significant gain was in cotton where exports totaled \$177 million compared with last year's \$72 million for an increase of 144 percent.

Other bulk commodities that showed significant gains were tobacco (up 25 percent), rice (up 15 percent), soybeans (up 5 percent), and wheat (up 4 percent). Corn was the only

The most significant gain was in cotton where exports totaled \$177 million compared with last year's \$72 million for an increase of 144 percent.

major bulk commodity to show a decline, falling 13 percent from last year's level.

The monthly total for consumer-oriented products was \$797 million compared with last year's total of \$753 million for an increase of 6 percent. Within this product category, fruits and vegetables showed the most significant gains. Fresh fruits and vegetables jumped 21 percent to \$130 million from \$108 million, while processed fruits and vegetables

jumped 20 percent to \$105 million from \$88 million.

Red meats (up 1 percent) and poultry meat (up 1 percent) also showed gains over last year's monthly totals. Consumer-oriented products that showed significant declines included dairy products (down 36 percent) and egg products (down 36 percent).

Intermediate products for the month totaled \$726 million compared with last year's total of \$839 million for a decrease of 13 percent. A major downturn in the exports of soybean products accounted for much of the decline. Soybean meal fell to \$56 million from \$137 million for a decline of 59 percent, while soybean oil dropped to \$24 million from \$54 million for a decline of 56 percent. Exports of live animals also dropped significantly.

For more information, contact Dennis Voboril at (202) 382-9055.

Bulk commodities include wheat, rice, feed grains, soybeans, other unprocessed oilseeds, cotton, unmanufactured tobacco, planting seeds, and pulses.

Intermediate products are principally semi-processed products such as wheat flour, feeds and fodders, hops, oilseed meals, vegetable oils, hides and skins, animal fats, wool, and refined sugar. Live animals are also included.

Consumer-oriented products are fundamentally end-products that require little or no additional processing for consumption and include all items not listed in the above categories, such as fresh and processed horticultural products, fresh and processed meats, dairy products, table eggs, and bakery products.

U.S. Agricultural Exports by Major Processing Stage October 1989 versus Month-ago and Year-ago

Major Products Exported	Oct. 1989	Month Ago	Year Ago	% Change From Sep.'89 Oct.'88	
	-- Million \$ --				
Bulk products	1,869	1,568	1,705	19%	10%
Corn	482	310	552	55	-13
Soybeans	452	119	429	280	5
Wheat	395	653	378	-40	-4
Cotton	177	170	72	4	144
Tobacco	106	71	85	49	25
Intermediate products	726	781	839	-7	-13
Feeds & fodders	145	138	134	5	8
Hides & skins	142	126	144	13	-2
Soybean meal	56	34	137	65	-59
Live animals	52	73	89	-29	-47
Animal fats	49	59	43	-16	15
Consumer-oriented	797	663	753	20	6
Red meats	203	175	200	16	1
Fresh fruits & vegetables	130	96	108	35	21
Tree nuts	122	75	125	63	-3
Processed fruit & vegetables	105	92	88	14	20
Poultry meat	42	38	41	11	1
Grand total	3,392	3,012	3,297	13	3

Source: TEID and the U.S. Bureau of Census.

Agricultural Imports Advance to \$1.83 Billion, Gains Broad-based Across Product Groups

October's trade figures showed U.S. agricultural imports rising to \$1.83 billion, up \$83 million from a year ago and \$263 million above the September import figure. Increases were broad-based across product groups, with both the *competitive* and *noncompetitive* import categories advancing 5 percent from year-ago levels. Competitive imports came to \$1.31 billion for the month, while noncompetitive imports totaled \$516 million.

Trade statistics for the top competitive and noncompetitive import items are listed in the inset box below. At \$191 million, wines and beer topped the list of competitive imports and ranked second only to coffee in total import value. This was also one of the strong growth product groups, advancing 8 percent from year ago levels and 32 percent from September.

Other top competitive imports were fresh and processed vegetables, beef and veal, fresh and processed fruits, dairy products, poultry, and pork. Of these items, vegetables and beef and veal showed the largest import gains (30 percent and 24 percent, respectively) from last October's figures. Although October's fruit imports were up significantly (33 percent) from September's level, this product group registered a substantial decline (15 percent) from October 1988. This decrease reflected a sharp drop in orange juice imports from Brazil.

At \$212 million, coffee was the No. 1 import and topped the list of noncompetitive import items. Coffee import volume has been picking up in recent months as traders take advantage of the lower prices brought on by the collapse of the international marketing agreement for coffee. Coffee import volume was up 65 per-

At \$191 million, wines and beer topped the list of competitive imports and ranked second only to coffee in total import value.

cent (53,000 tons) but lower prices held the increase in value to only 9 percent (\$17.6 million). Major coffee suppliers include Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Guatemala.

Other top noncompetitive imports were cocoa, bananas, natural rubber, spices, and tea. Cocoa and tea posted sharp value increases of 43 percent and 38 percent, respectively, from a year ago, while rubber and spices recorded declines of 25 percent and 29 percent, respectively. Gains of cocoa and bananas imports from a month ago were relatively moderate while a loss in spice im-

ports was limited to less than 1 percent.

The EC was the leading supplier, with a sales increase of more than \$50 million from last October. Other top import suppliers were Canada, Brazil, Mexico, and Australia.

The fiscal 1990 forecast for U.S. agricultural imports currently stands at \$21 billion, \$500 billion lower than fiscal 1989's record \$21.5 billion.

For more information, contact Emiko Miyasaka at (202) 382-9148.

Noncompetitive imports are those which do not compete with U.S. production and include: bananas and plantains, coffee (incl. processed), cocoa (incl. processed), rubber and allied gums, spices, essential oils, tea, and carpet wools. All other imports are classified as competitive.

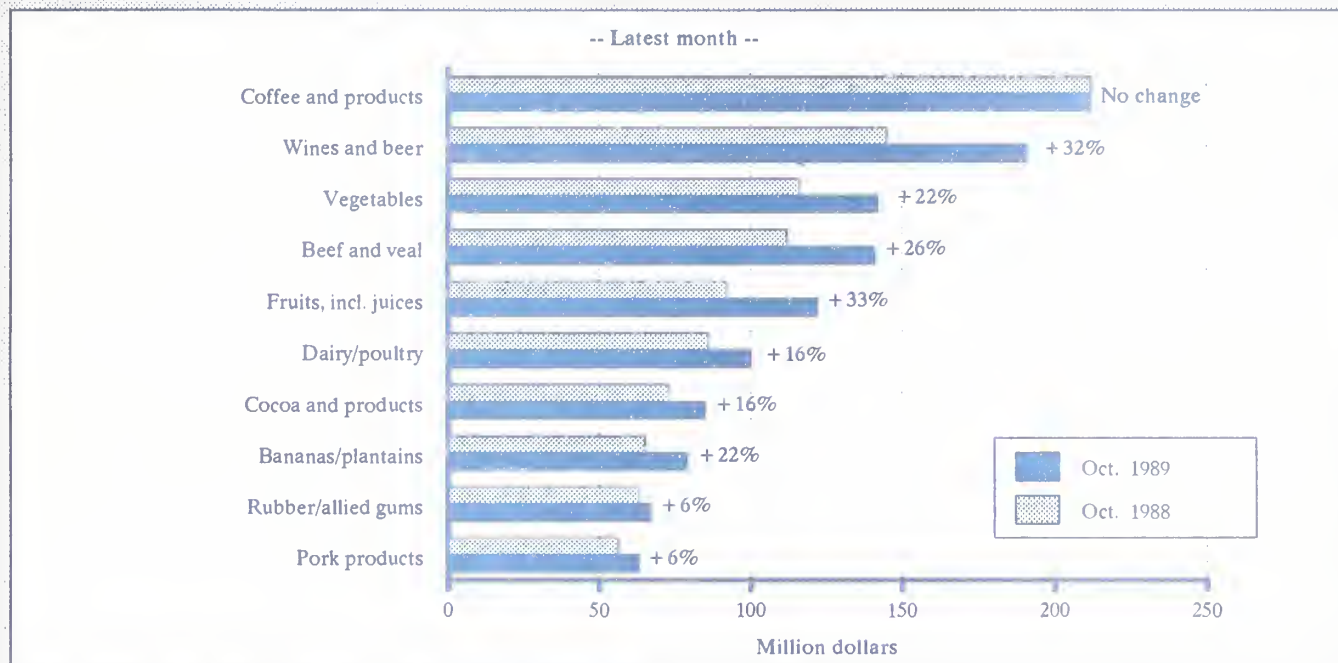
U.S. Agricultural Import Indicators by Major Product Sector, October 1989 versus Month-ago and Year-ago

Import Category	Oct. 1989	Month Ago	Year Ago	% Change From Sep.'89 Oct.'88	
	-- Million \$ --				
Total competitive	1,309	1,252	1,082	5%	20%
Wines and beer	191	177	145	8	32
Vegetables	142	109	116	30	22
Beef & veal	141	113	112	25	26
Fruits, incl. juices	122	144	92	-15	33
Dairy/poultry	100	93	86	7	16
Pork	63	72	56	-13	13
Total noncompetitive	516	490	480	5	8
Coffee & products	212	195	212	9	0
Cocoa & products	85	60	73	42	16
Bananas/plantains	79	68	65	16	22
Rubber/allied gums	67	90	63	-26	6
Spices	19	27	19	-30	0
Tea	12	9	11	33	9
Total agri. imports	1,825	1,742	1,562	5	17

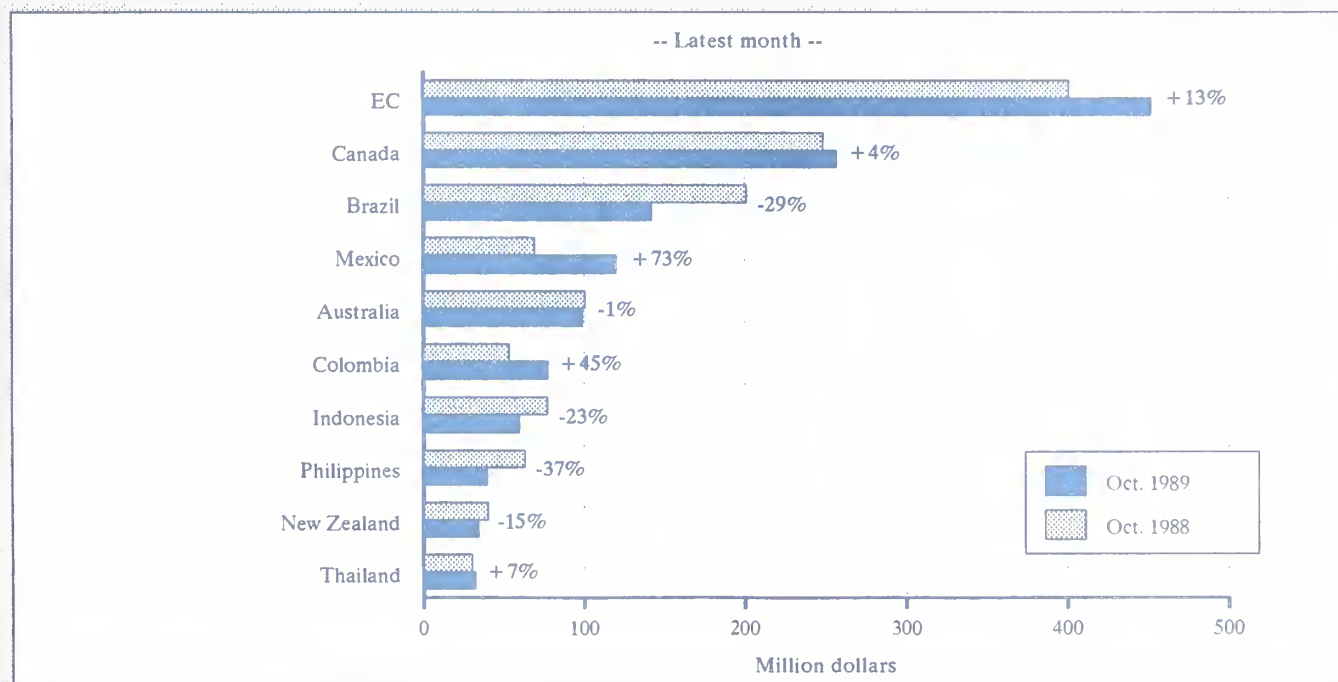
Source: Commodity Trade Analysis Group, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

U.S. Agricultural Import Summaries, October Comparisons

Product Summary



Top Ten Suppliers Summary



Note: Percentages are computed as the change from October 1988 to October 1989.

Recent Developments Impacting U.S. Agricultural Trade

Problems Continue To Hinder Soviet Poultry Production

The U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Moscow recently reported that the Soviet poultry sector has shown poor results for the first nine months of calendar 1989. Availability of production inputs such as feed mixes and genetics remain a chronic problem. In addition, management of the agro-industrial complex has recently been restructured. Due to lack of management experience in the republics, the transition of decision-making authority from the central to republic-level organizations has been difficult. These chronic problems are expected to continue into 1990, possibly resulting in additional poultry imports from the United States.

Soviets Buy EC Wheat, Depleting the U.K.'s Exportable Supplies

The Soviet Union is back in the EC wheat market. The Soviets recently bought 1.3 million tons and France has requested export authorizations for an additional 2.0 million tons, reportedly to cover additional sales to the Soviets. Because the bulk of the recent sale was of United Kingdom (U.K.) origin, it appears U.K. exportable supplies have been virtually depleted. This means any additional major EC wheat sale will likely come from French or German supplies.

Egypt Buys More Thai Tapioca

The United States is facing further losses in the Egyptian corn market. Another Egyptian purchase of Thai tapioca brings potential shipments to about 250,000 tons which would displace nearly 300,000 tons of corn imports. Since most of Egypt's corn imports come from the United States, this shift to tapioca, combined with continued shipments of French corn, will further diminish U.S. market share. Egypt has traditionally been a 2-million-ton corn market, but economic problems and competition have reduced U.S. corn shipments by half in just 2 years.

U.S.-Japan Forest Products Discussions Held in Tokyo

Under the auspices of the U.S.-Japan Trade Committee, detailed technical discussions were held in November on tariffs, tariff misclassifications, product standards and procedures, and other structural impediments to trade, including the distribution system and subsidies to the forest products industry. The United States presented a specific proposal on certification procedures as well as a detailed statement of the U.S. position regarding tariff misclassification issues. Additional proposals are being developed and will be provided at future technical meetings.

Poland Receives Additional Food Aid

During the recent visit of the U.S. Presidential Economic Delegation to Poland, Secretary Yeutter and Ambassador Davis signed a P.L. 480, Title I, agreement with the Government of Poland for \$20 million. The agreement will finance \$10 million for vegetable oil, \$5 million for rice, and \$5 million for cotton. Secretary Yeutter also announced on December 1 that the United States will donate \$20 million worth of soybean meal under the Food for Progress Program, bringing the total in U.S. food aid for Poland to \$120 million.

Moscow's Butter Demand May Melt

The Director of the Soviet Foreign Trade Organization, PRODINTORG, has recently suggested that the Soviet Union import less butter and more margarine in the future. Taking his cue from Western trends of lowered per capita butter use, Director Krivenko contends that the Soviet diet would benefit from a reduction in butter consumption. Krivenko asserts that based on current price relationships the Soviet Union could import two kilos of margarine for every kilo of butter currently imported. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) sold 50,000 tons of U.S. butter to the Soviets in September 1989.

Mexico Could Have Larger Corn Import Needs

Mexican imports of U.S. corn may be higher than the current 3.3-million-ton estimate due to rising domestic use, increased purchasing to rebuild stocks, and a lower production estimate. Mexico imports virtually all of its corn from the United States.

... Recent Developments

Argentine Corn Exports May Decline

Argentine corn exports are not likely to recover from last year's drought-impacted level of 2.5 million tons due to continued poor weather conditions and production shifts from corn to oilseeds. Argentine corn export levels have declined steadily over the past five years from a high of 7.4 million tons in 1983.

Australia May Have Less Sorghum For Export

Australia's growing feedlot industry is using larger amounts of domestically produced sorghum which could lead to lower exportable supplies. Australia is one of the five major sorghum exporters, and a diminished export role could strengthen world sorghum prices making corn a more attractive import. Consequently, the U.S. could gain an even larger share of the world sorghum market.

Indonesia Discourages Exports of Logs And Rough Lumber

Indonesia has recently announced large increases in export taxes that make the export of hardwood logs and lumber nearly prohibitive. Species such as meranti, teak, ramin, kapur, and rubberwood (the popular species) are affected. With this action, Indonesia joins the expanding group of Southeast Asian countries that are curbing exports of logs and rough lumber in favor of producing and exporting value-added products. Malaysia and the Philippines have previously taken action to curb such exports, while Taiwan and Thailand have officially banned commercial logging.

Japan Spinners Consider Production Constraints

The Japanese Spinner's Association is considering requests to exercise production constraints of 10-15 percent for marketing year 1989/90 due to record high inventories of cotton goods. Japanese traders built up cotton product inventories (yarn and made-up goods) in marketing year 1988/89 due to concern over supply availability from China. As a result, Japan's raw cotton imports for marketing year 1989/90 are expected to decline 8 percent to 3.2 million bales. However, the demand for U.S. cotton should remain relatively strong.

Korean Tobacco Production Increases Despite Reduced Plantings

Moderate temperatures and adequate rainfall in South Korea during the 1989 growing season resulted in improved quality and yields of burley and flue-cured tobaccos. Production of burley tobacco climbed 17 percent to 21,280 tons in 1989 while flue-cured production reached 54,151 tons, up 4 percent compared with 1988. These production increases came despite a 2-3 percent decline in area planted. As a result, projected declines in Korean leaf exports may not occur. This would reduce the possibility of increased foreign demand for U.S. tobacco substitutes during the coming marketing season.

USDA Extends \$65 Million in GSM-102 Credit To Latin America

On December 5, USDA authorized up to \$65 million for fiscal 1990 GSM-102 coverage for sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago. Up to \$20 million in GSM-102 coverage was allocated to Guatemala. Credit lines were extended for purchases of \$4 million in wheat/wheat flour, \$8 million in tallow and/or yellow grease, \$4 million in vegetable oils, \$2 million in protein meals, and \$2 million undesignated. Up to \$45 million in GSM-102 coverage was authorized to Trinidad and Tobago, including credit lines of \$6 million in feed grains, \$8 million in wheat, \$15 million in oilseeds, \$11 million in rice, and \$5 million undesignated.

Turkey Grain Purchases Continuing At Record Pace

Turkey has purchased a record 1 million tons of corn since June, with half of it to come from the United States, and the rest from South Africa and France. In recent years, Turkey has imported only about 100,000 tons annually and none from the United States. These record purchases of corn and other grains are the result of tight domestic supplies resulting from last year's drought-impacted crop.

For more information, contact Kelly Kirby at (202) 382-1034.

November 1989 Food Price Survey Shows Price Increases in Seven Capital Cities

Of the 18 world capitals surveyed by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in November, Tokyo again reported the highest total dollar-denominated food bill for the 15-item market basket. At \$120, Tokyo's total surpassed that of 2nd-ranked Stockholm by \$23 and was more than twice that of 11th-ranked Washington, D.C.'s \$53 total. The lowest food bill was reported for Brasilia at \$26.

In dollar terms, the cost of the market basket rose in seven capital cities, fell in seven, and remained essentially unchanged in two. Two new cities, Taiwan and Singapore, were added to the November survey. Therefore, information on price changes was not available for either of these locations.

The largest percentage increase in the cost of food occurred in Buenos Aires where food prices jumped 62% in U.S. dollars (855% in local currency). This significant cost increase was caused by rampant inflation

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which overwhelmed the effect of currency devaluations in the spring and summer months. The rising cost of food and other essentials in Argentina led to much frustration and social unrest. In late May, food riots broke out in several major cities.

Brasilia showed the largest percentage decrease in the dollar price of food. Brasilia's 11-percent decline resulted from a 450-percent depreciation of the new cruzado which more than compensated for Brazil's hyperinflation. Tokyo showed the 2nd largest percentage decrease with a 10-percent fall in the dollar price of food. This was due mainly to a 7-percent depreciation of

the yen which offset a slight rise in domestic prices.

In terms of local currency, nine cities experienced food price increases, four experienced price decreases, and two experienced no change from May. Pretoria registered a 6-percent rise in the local currency cost of the market basket--the highest for a non-Latin American city. Ottawa and Tokyo registered the biggest drop in local currency food prices. In both cities prices fell 4 percent.

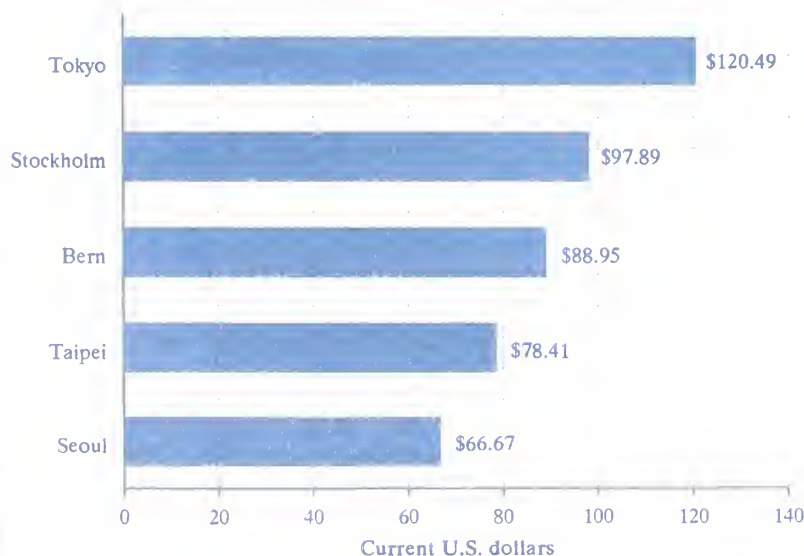
Buenos Aires, Mexico City, and Seoul topped the list of the capital cities where the greatest percentage of average weekly income was spent on food items. In each of these locations, the cost of our Western style market basket was close to 75 percent of local weekly earnings. For comparison, in Ottawa and Washington, D.C. only 13 percent of weekly income was spent on the same goods.

The world food price survey is taken by FAS attaches each May and November in 18 world capitals. The price reported for each item is the average retail price taken from a small sample of supermarkets in each capital's metropolitan area. This price information makes comparison of like commodity prices possible across different countries.

Note: In those capitals where currency black markets operate, the true cost of the sampled food items cannot accurately be measured since only official exchange rates are used for those countries. Since black market rates for the dollar are higher than the official rates, the dollar-denominated prices in those capitals will be lower than those cited above.

For more information, contact Kathleen Anderson at (202) 382-9522.

Developed Countries Continue To Dominate List of Most Expensive Capitals for Food



World Food Price Comparisons

Current Prices in U.S. Dollars 1/

		Buenos					Mexico			
		Bern 2/	Bonn	Brasilia	Aires	Canberra	London	Madrid	City	Ottawa
Steak, sirloin, boneless	Kg	30.15	11.89	3.92	2.77	7.83	16.97	11.76	5.10	9.31
Pork, roast, boneless	Kg	9.81	5.95	2.34	4.00	4.56	5.73	8.50	5.80	5.14
Broilers, whole	Kg	3.55	2.30	1.01	1.51	2.65	3.48	2.71	2.08	3.53
Eggs, large	Dozen	3.60	1.10	0.64	0.74	1.88	2.14	1.65	0.70	0.92
Butter	Kg	10.38	4.45	3.97	2.54	2.76	3.95	9.40	3.13	4.27
Cheese, Cheddar/Emmenthaler	Kg	11.00	8.10	3.55	5.38	4.72	5.71	11.20	6.43	10.19
Milk, whole	Liter	1.03	0.63	0.91	0.48	0.69	0.70	0.81	0.36	1.21
Oil, cooking	Liter	2.88	0.95	0.72	1.86	1.72	1.54	1.67	0.84	1.77
Potatoes	Kg	0.72	0.48	0.50	0.54	1.49	0.59	0.34	0.56	0.73
Apples	Kg	1.68	1.36	1.57	0.98	1.45	1.38	1.24	2.07	1.79
Oranges	Kg	1.35	1.55	0.54	0.74	1.92	1.49	0.92	0.23	1.85
Flour	Kg	1.15	0.50	0.48	0.48	1.00	0.62	0.67	0.30	1.02
Rice	Kg	1.94	2.00	0.65	0.92	0.96	1.38	1.65	0.36	2.00
Sugar	Kg	0.88	1.03	0.66	0.66	0.87	0.94	1.06	0.49	0.38
Coffee	Kg	8.82	9.19	4.96	4.46	11.28	7.44	6.98	3.90	8.33
Total November 1989		88.95	51.48	26.41	28.06	45.77	54.06	60.56	32.34	52.43
% change from May 1989 in U.S. dollars		-4%	6%	-11%	62%	3%	-5%	-1%	-5%	-4%
% change from May 1989 in local currency		1%	3%	392%	855%	2%	1%	-3%	2%	-4%
% difference from Washington prices		68%	-3%	-50%	-47%	-14%	2%	14%	-39%	-1%
Average weekly income 3/		\$506	\$360	\$55	\$37	\$318	\$274	\$182	\$43	\$402

... Food Price Comparisons

Current Prices in U.S. Dollars 1/

		Paris	Pretoria	Rome	Seoul	Singapore	Stockholm	Taipei	Tokyo	Washington D.C.
Steak, sirloin, boneless	Kg	12.57	5.08	12.51	17.60	14.74	23.41	23.94	43.71	9.02
Pork, roast, boneless	Kg	8.42	2.95	8.83	5.04	7.60	22.14	9.11	12.80	9.08
Broilers, whole	Kg	3.72	1.76	4.42	2.80	3.01	8.02	5.02	5.59	1.63
Eggs, large	Dozen	1.72	0.79	2.09	2.02	1.04	2.72	2.24	1.80	1.28
Butter	Kg	4.85	2.71	6.01	7.77	3.67	6.33	6.58	9.14	4.92
Cheese, Cheddar/Emmenthaler	Kg	8.74	4.24	8.82	12.72	11.91	9.46	6.85	8.85	9.52
Milk, whole	Liter	0.91	0.61	1.01	1.22	1.17	0.85	1.74	1.28	0.62
Oil, cooking	Liter	2.04	1.14	0.94	1.79	1.68	8.00	1.02	1.34	2.37
Potatoes	Kg	0.99	0.52	0.59	0.95	0.92	0.71	1.85	2.05	0.97
Apples	Kg	2.06	0.89	1.84	1.34	1.72	1.89	2.45	3.44	1.59
Oranges	Kg	1.04	0.57	1.84	1.31	1.56	1.53	1.16	2.72	1.19
Flour	Kg	0.79	0.49	0.56	0.42	2.50	1.18	0.93	1.22	0.66
Rice	Kg	2.84	1.09	1.66	1.90	0.61	2.11	1.29	2.52	1.46
Sugar	Kg	1.15	0.53	1.01	0.85	0.65	1.15	1.31	1.72	1.01
Coffee	Kg	6.86	8.49	8.23	8.93	12.16	8.41	12.93	22.31	7.61
Total November 1989		58.68	31.87	60.34	66.67	64.95	97.89	78.41	120.49	52.92
% change from May 1989 in U.S. dollars		3%	3%	7%	-1%		-4%		-10%	4%
% change from May 1989 in local currency		0%	6%	4%	0%		-3%		-4%	
% difference from Washington prices		11%	-40%	14%	26%	23%	85%	48%	128%	
Average weekly income 3/		\$318	\$48	\$285	\$91	\$206	\$416	\$134	\$490	\$404

1/ Exchange rates used are those in effect when survey was conducted.

2/ Survey conducted in September 1989.

3/ Weekly income is based on WEFA projections using nominal yearly GDP in current U.S. dollars divided by population divided by 52.

U.S. Agricultural Exports by Major Commodity Group, Year-to-date Performance Indicators and Fiscal 1990 Forecasts

	October			Fiscal Year		
	1988/89	1989/90	% Change	1989	1990(f) 1/	% Change
	-- Billion dollars --			-- Billion dollars --		
Grains & feeds 2/	1.301	1.321	2%	17.098	15.6	-9%
Wheat	0.378	0.395	4%	6.018	5.2	-14%
Wheat flour	0.023	0.017	-28%	0.266	0.2	-25%
Rice	0.080	0.092	15%	0.956	0.8	-16%
Feed grains 3/	0.623	0.601	-3%	7.403	6.7	-9%
Corn	0.552	0.482	-13%	6.108	5.9	-3%
Feeds & fodders	0.134	0.145	8%	1.822	NA	NA
Oilseeds & products	0.705	0.628	-11%	6.779	5.6	-17%
Soybeans	0.429	0.452	5%	4.086	3.4	-17%
Soybean meal	0.137	0.056	-59%	1.290	0.9	-30%
Soybean oil	0.054	0.024	-56%	0.404	0.3	-26%
Other vegetable oils	0.032	0.038	21%	0.416	NA	NA
Livestock products	0.500	0.467	-7%	5.391	5.3	-2%
Red meats	0.200	0.203	1%	2.327	NA	NA
Animal fats	0.043	0.049	15%	0.524	NA	NA
Poultry products	0.066	0.062	-6%	0.730	0.7	-4%
Poultry meat	0.041	0.042	1%	0.513	NA	NA
Dairy products	0.045	0.029	-36%	0.489	0.6	23%
Horticultural products	0.387	0.436	13%	4.159	4.4	6%
Unmanufactured tobacco	0.085	0.106	25%	1.274	1.3	2%
Cotton & linters	0.072	0.177	144%	2.059	2.7	31%
Planting seeds	0.037	0.039	6%	0.498	0.5	0%
Sugar & tropical products	0.099	0.126	27%	1.190	1.3	9%
Wood products 4/	0.410	0.507	24%	5.876	NA	NA
Total agricultural export value	3.297	3.392	3%	39.668	38.0	-4%

	-- Mil. metric tons --		% Change	-- Mil. metric tons --		% Change
Grains & feeds 2/	8.745	9.245	6%	115.245	NA	NA
Wheat	2.535	2.435	-4%	37.775	33.0	-13%
Wheat flour	0.130	0.066	-49%	1.240	1.3	5%
Rice	0.250	0.279	12%	3.053	2.5	-18%
Feed grains 3/	4.877	5.416	11%	60.971	63.5	4%
Corn	4.328	4.436	2%	50.556	55.0	9%
Feeds & fodders	0.826	0.914	11%	11.005	11.4	4%
Oilseeds & products	2.064	2.461	19%	21.509	NA	NA
Soybeans	1.390	2.014	45%	14.111	15.6	11%
Soybean meal	0.464	0.240	-48%	4.655	4.6	-1%
Soybean oil	0.091	0.053	-42%	0.754	0.7	-7%
Other vegetable oils	0.043	0.066	53%	0.683	NA	NA
Livestock products 5/	0.192	0.236	23%	2.508	NA	NA
Red meats	0.069	0.081	17%	0.807	0.8	-1%
Animal fats	0.101	0.133	32%	1.369	1.4	2%
Poultry products 5/	0.035	0.044	26%	0.483	NA	NA
Poultry meat	0.033	0.043	29%	0.465	0.5	8%
Dairy products 5/	0.025	0.016	-35%	0.353	NA	NA
Horticultural products 5/	0.322	0.379	18%	3.799	3.9	3%
Unmanufactured tobacco	0.015	0.018	20%	0.258	0.2	-22%
Cotton & linters	0.054	0.116	113%	1.491	1.7	14%
Planting seeds	0.030	0.043	46%	0.497	NA	NA
Sugar & tropical products 5/	0.062	0.106	71%	0.933	NA	NA
Total agricultural export volume 5/	11.544	12.663	10%	146.771	145.5	-1%

NA = Not available.

1/ Export forecasts are from November 28, 1989, "Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports."

2/ Includes pulses and corn gluten feed and meal.

3/ Includes corn, oats, barley, rye, and sorghum and products.

4/ Wood products are not included in agricultural product value totals.

5/ Includes only those items measured in metric tons.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and November 28, 1989, "Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports."

Weekly Quotations for Selected International Prices 1/

Dollars per metric ton	Week of 12/18/89	Month ago	Year ago
Wheat (c.i.f. Rotterdam) 2/			
Canadian No. 1 CWRS 13.5%	201	197	220
U.S. No. 2 DNS 14 %	191	183	189
U.S. No. 2 SRW	191	191	193
U.S. No. 3 HAD	183	179	208
Canadian No. 1 durum	193	191	218
Feed Grains (c.i.f. Rotterdam) 2/			
U.S. No. 3 yellow corn	132	134	135
Soybeans and Meal (c.i.f. Rotterdam) 2/			
U.S. No. 2 yellow soybeans	253	249	311
U.S. 44 % soybean meal	224	225	280
Brazil 48 % soy pellets	221	221	303
U.S. Farm Prices 3/ 4/			
Wheat	141	139	158
Barley	85	77	99
Corn	87	90	106
Sorghum	81	81	95
Broiler 5/	1,083	1,107	1,321
Soybeans 6/	213	218	287
EC Import Levies			
Common wheat	90	91	158
Durum wheat	130	132	NA
Barley	87	90	148
Corn	94	94	160
Sorghum	100	99	169
Broilers	246	365	NA
EC Intervention Prices 7/			
Premium wheat	135	142	217
Common wheat	133	139	206
Feed wheat	126	133	206
Maize	133	139	217
Barley	126	133	206
Sorghum	126	133	206
Broilers	867	1,286	NA
EC Export Restitution (subsidies)8/			
Common wheat	57	50	82
Barley	70	66	91
Broilers	270	400	NA

NQ = No quote. NA = Not available. Note: Changes in dollar value of EC import levies, intervention prices, and export restitutions may be the result of changes in \$/ECU exchange rates.

1/ Mid-week quote. 2/ Asking price in dollars for imported grain and soybeans and soybean products, c.i.f. Rotterdam for nearby delivery. 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ Target price for current marketing year in \$/metric ton: wheat, \$151; barley, \$112; corn, \$112; sorghum, \$106; soybean loan rate, \$166. 5/ Composite 12-city weighted average price for trucklot sales to be delivered to first receiver. 6/ Central Illinois processors bid to arrive. 7/ Buy-in equals 94% of intervention price plus full value of monthly increments. 8/ Figures represent restitutions awarded nearest to the listed dates, * denotes no award given since the previous month.

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